

Oxford

Democrat.

No. 33, Volume 7, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, December 21, 1847.

Old Series, No. 43, Volume 16.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

G. W. Cilley,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERM—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Union Magazine.

THE NEW ENGLANDERS.

BY MRS. CAROLINE M. STACE.

"I'll do the best that do may."

"While I have power to stand."

"With I have power to wield my sword."

"I'll fight with heart and hand."

Lexington and Bunker's Hill and other
battle-fields had already witnessed the
martial prowess of those whom a gallant Ameri-
can officer—Colonel Cilley—styled "Full
blood'd Yankees!"

With all their faults of character, faults
which the panegyrics of Yankee historians
cannot well, the New Englanders almost in-
variably accomplish what they undertake!

Illustrative of this, is the storming of
Stony Point.

Stony Point is situated some miles low
West Point, on the west side of the
Hudson. Immediately above it and within
cannon range, is Verplanck's Point, on the
opposite side of the Hudson.

These two points were deemed important
for the occupation of either army. Inasmuch as, if occupied by the Americans, they
afforded means of retarding, if not of preventing
entirely, the communication between the
eastern states, and the seat of Sir Henry
Clinton's army, and the city of New York. And if occupied by the British, the com-
munication was open, and they would have in
a great degree the command of the Hudson,
and an easy transit into New England.

The Stony Point was regarded by both
armies as a place of importance. Previous
to the events which we shall sketch, it had
been occupied and slightly fortified by the
Americans, but it was taken from them by
the British. After the capture by the Brit-
ish, the place was strongly fortified by them,
on the 15th of July 1779 was garrisoned
by six hundred British regular troops.—
The Americans, however, who had been
formerly driven from the position, were well
acquainted with the nature of the ground,
and Washington, himself, personally, made
a reconnoissance of the works. And although
they were found to be strong, he resolved
to remove all obstacles in the way. The col-
umns moved on. The night was far advanced,
and favored by the darkness, they stole
along undetected by the enemy. They
arrived at the morass, which separated them
from the fort. The river had risen. They
in view of the importance to the cause, plunged in, and anchored by martial music,
of occupying the place, to attempt a
desperate attempt that mere human
prowess might pronounce desperate. But
Perry never despaired!

But there is much in Washington's army
which gives his skill possession, and would
have been the sum of the head of a dozen
legions, in the council, or at his side; and
he was called in the council, tall of the
army.

His madness, however, appears not only
to have a method in it, but to have been
founded. Patiently they stood their
ground, the fire of the field pieces and the
batteries of the howitzer's thinned their ranks.
The fort's hope exerted its utmost efforts
to make an opening in the abatis, and
at last a passage was cleared. But still the
vanguards moved noiselessly on.

The British, deceived by their silence,
mistaken them as cowards. They eluded
the surrounding pickets, and the abatis,
and entered. "Cowards, ye damned rebels!"

No answer was returned from the ap-
proaching foe, but the words! as through the
clenched teeth of the soldiers, as they uttered,
"I only wish we would bite the rest of my
general!" Such was the madness of Mad
Anthony.

General Wayne, always cool and self-
possessed, never failed, under any circum-
stances, from his duty, as a soldier or as a
citizen. And Washington addressed Wayne
as follows:

"General Wayne! the exigency of the
service requires that some officer of distinc-
tion should expose his person, as well as
gain the tried veterans of the British King
to be captured, and if I have not mis-
understood your character, you deem the
best of danger in your country's cause, the
loss of honor!"

"Has your excellency formed any plan
of attack?"

"I have considered the matter. I think
the place must be stormed."

"If your excellency has considered, and
the place is to be stormed, I am to be called upon the breeches."

advised the storm, I will storm everything
and the loud shouts of "victory!" is heard
from the Americans.

"General; here are your orders. The
greatest part of the troops detailed for this
service, are from New England. I know
them, and you can rely upon them."

Recreants are found every where, and
thirteen men of the corps ordered for this
attack deserted to the enemy, and gave the
information of the intended movements of
the Americans. The British garrison was
at once put upon the alert.

July the 15th—11 o'clock at night,—the
American forces were disposed in two col-
umns. Each column was to be preceded by
a forlorn hope of twenty men. The van
guard of each column was ordered to ad-
vance with unloaded muskets and *fixed bayo-
nes*. And Mad Anthony determined that
the order to rely solely upon the bayonet
should be enforced, rode along the ranks,
and ordered the sergeants to strike the flints
from the muskets. As he saw the forlorn
hope of the right column advancing, he re-
ined up his horse, threw the bridle from his
hand, and springing from the saddle, thus
addressed them:

"Well, boys! we are all in for it, and we
will all get out of it, or I am not Anthony
Wayne! We will have Stony Point, and
we will make them remember it!"

A low murmur of approbation came from
the soldiers. But there were many among
them whose lips and lowering brows, showed
that feelings of vengeance were in their
breasts. Many among them had suffered by
British brutality, and others had witnessed
or heard of outrages committed upon de-
fenseless relatives. Aged men, woman and
children, had been the victims of the inva-
ders. Homesteads destroyed, and desolation,
and ruin had followed their footsteps. And
now the hour of retribution was at hand, and
bitter thoughts had arose in the hearts
of many who would have been shocked at
such cruelty in any other form.

The word was given to advance, and should-
der to shoulder, their bayonets fixed, they
silently moved on. The ground was rough
and uneven. Hills and morasses were elu-
cid and traversed. The army was divided
into two columns, one of which was to enter
the fortress on the right, the other on the
left. The forlorn hope, in advance of either
column, led the march. They were to
remove all obstacles in the way. The col-
umns moved on. The night was far advanced,
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(Translated for the Daguerreotype.)

METHODS OF PRODUCING FIRE.

The art of producing, keeping alive, and
employing fire, is one of the most important
inventions ever made by man. None of
the most sagacious animals have ever
accomplished it, and the most cunning mon-
keys of the African forests, although they
make use of the fires left by the negroes,
have not advanced so far as to keep them
alive, which, suffering as they occasionally
do from the cold, would be very desirable.

The navigators found men on several of
the American islands who were unacquainted
with fire. When Magellan landed, in

1521, on the Thieves Island, the natives
were amazed at the fire which he lighted,
and thought it an animal, which clung to
and devoured the wood. They tried to
take hold of it, and, when they were burned,
were confirmed in their erroneous sup-
position. Even in the interior of Africa
tribes have been found, to whom, if not fire,
at least, its use was unknown.

How mankind came to discover fire,
would now be difficult to ascertain. It is
probable it was discovered by different na-
tions in different ways.

According to the Greek mythology, Pro-
metheus stole fire from heaven, and brought
it down to the earth in a kind of reel.

The Egyptian priests related as follows:

"The lightning once struck a tree in the
mountains, and set fire to it; one of our
countrymen, Vulcan, was pleased with the
wonder, and when the fire diminished, laid
on new wood, and so kept it burning. Others
followed the example, and, out of grati-
tude for the benefits which they have since
derived from fire, they took the discoverer
for their king."

Both these nations seem, then, to have
received fire from a tree, which had been
struck by lightning, at which one of their
countrymen warmed himself, and lit upon
the happy idea of keeping it alive by add-
ing wood. They now were acquainted with
fire, but they knew no method of repro-
ducing it, and, if it accidentally went out, they
were deprived of its advantages, and com-
pelled to wait until the lightning again
struck a tree, and circumstances enabled
them to keep alive the fire.

It is clear that this method of preserving
fire was exceedingly costly: each family, or
at least each one that lived apart from others,
was obliged to keep alive a perpetual
flame. Where several families lived to-
gether, it was possible to entrust the charge
to one, or to each in turn. This service
was important, because carelessness or neg-
lect would occasion a common, perhaps a
irretrievable evil. It, therefore, soon be-
came a part of religious worship: the
priests undertook the office, and sacred fires
were entertained, which continued to be
kept alive, even after other methods of pro-
ducing fire had been discovered, and per-
haps had become unnecessary. In

Rome, six virgins of the most distin-
guished families, tended the sacred flame of
Vesta, and they shone for liberty—reverence,
and they cowered and trembled, when
they approached it, to their shame.

Even in the days of Socrates, the civil-
ized Greeks had no simple method of pro-
ducing fire, and they agreed for the moment
with their sentiments, wavered between two
parties—Liberty and King. A victory on
one side, and they shone for liberty—reverence,
and they cowered and trembled, when
they approached it, to their shame.

The American troops were in scattered
outposts. Clinton supposed he could
reach New London without interruption.
He had planned the expedition against New
London, where he had strong hope of secur-
ing the wavering, who are to be found in
all communities and in every crisis. There
are in New London adherents to the Brit-
ish authority, who hazarded their per-
sons and their estates, upon a principle of loyal-
ty—responsible, because it was honest and
sincere. And the re were many men there,
who, holding the courage openly to avow
perpetual fire, had become unnecessary. In

Rome, six virgins of the most distin-
guished families, tended the sacred flame of
Vesta, and they cowered and trembled, when
they approached it, to their shame.

Mr. Jones, of London, placed the inflam-
mable matter in a small roll of paper, and
enclosed within it a glass tube, one-third of
an inch in length, which held a drop of
sulphuric acid. By striking or squeezing

the end of the paper, the tube was then
warmed, so that the sulphur and phos-
phorus melted and combined together. By
breeding the tube, the phosphorus set fire
to the paper.

The "Turin Lights," as they were called,
were also invented by Mr. Jones, who first
contrived to ignite the lath, by rubbing it
through emery-paper, instead of dipping it
into sulphuric acid. But these matches
had scarcely been introduced upon the conti-
nent, when they were displaced by the in-
comparably better phosphorus matches of

M. Von Römer, in Vienna, which do not
require to be drawn through emery-paper,
but merely to be rubbed against any rough
body. These soon became a considerable
article of export from Germany to England,
America, Asia and Africa. Frequent imita-
tions have been made, and various alterna-
tions in the mode of preparation have been

attempted by different manufacturers, but
simple phosphorus has been proved to be
the best material.—*Polytechnische Zeitung*.

SPARE THE ROD, &c.—A writer on
school discipline says, "Without a liberal use
of the rod, it is possible to make boys smart."

TRICKS OF TRADE.

The Merchant's Magazine has an interesting memoir of the late Gideon Lee, among several anecdotes in which the following illustration of his own fair dealings, and the usual results of trickery in trade:

No man more thoroughly despised dis-

honesty than Mr. Lee, and used to remark,

"No trade can be sound that is not bene-
ficial to both parties, the buyer and the seller.
A man may obtain a temporary advan-

tage by selling an article for more than it is
worth; but the very effect of such opera-

tions must recoil upon him in the shape of

bad debts and increased risk."

A person with whom he had some trans-
actions once boasted that he had on one
occasion obtained an advantage over such a
neighbor; "and to-day," said he, "I have
obtained one over you."

"Well," said Mr. Lee, "that may be;
but if you promise never to enter my office
again, I will give you that bundle of goat
skins."

The man made the promise, and took
the skins. Fifteen years afterwards, he
walked into Mr. Lee's office, who at that
instant, on seeing him exclaimed,

"You have violated your word, pay me

for the goat-skins!"

"Oh!" said the man, "I have been very
unfortunate since I saw you, and am quite
poor."

"Yes," said Mr. Lee, "and you will al-
ways be so; that

LOOK BACK FIVE HUNDRED YEARS.

When we take a survey of the present situation of our country—times—manners, and improvements of the age in which we live, and then take a peep back through the pages of some four or five hundred years, we are indeed struck with astonishment and filled with admiration. In our machinery, building conveniences and almost everything, on which we can cast our eyes, what a great—almost mystic change only in that comparative short period of time.

About five hundred years ago the houses in London, and other cities in England, France, and Germany were thatched with straw, and splinters of pine wood were generally used for lights. Chimneys were just beginning to be used, and glass windows in private dwellings, had been in use only about one hundred years.

Gold was first coined in Christendom in 1320. Hats for men were first invented, in Paris, by a Swiss, in 1404, less than five hundred years ago, before which bonnets were worn by men and women.

The most authentic histories inscribe the invention of printing with metal types to Dr. Faust, in 1444, only 403 years ago, before which books were written in manuscript with a pen. A volume of the Bible or other book cost almost a fortune. Books were extremely scarce, the common people were wholly uneducated, many persons of the highest rank had in the most important stations were unable to read or write. The learning that existed was confined chiefly to the priests, ecclesiastics and monks of the Catholic Church, and for that reason we abhor to hear that church abused by people of the present day—seeds and institutions of but yesterday, when it was an undeniably and historic truth, that she was the repository of the Holy Writings, and all the learning through the whole lapse of that dreary period termed the "dark ages," from the fifth to the fifteenth centuries, a period of about 1000 years. In every other place save in her institutions, the light of learning and science went out, or flickered in its socket, and only in her dim and sacred cloisters burned the "midnight lamp." Science and Christianity owes her much. In 1446, 400 years ago, and two years after the discovery of the Art of Printing, we find her founding a Library at Rome, called the Vatican Library.

Tracing down history towards our own times we find engravings and etching in copper first invented 1460, 387 years ago. Pins were first used in England in 1543, before which time the ladies used wooden skewers. About this time knives and forks were first used at table. Some one may indeed be ready to exclaim, how did the people contrive to live? Eat their meat with their fingers to be sure—We have often heard the saying that "fingers were made before knives and forks."

Newspapers were not known in those days, for the first published was at Paris in 1631, and that a very small one. Indeed when we compare our own splendid sheet with the first newspaper printed at Portsmouth, in this state, in 1742, a sheet about eight inches square we are indeed struck with astonishment at the march of improvement in the space of only about one hundred years.

Coaches were first used in England in 1589, before which, all ranks, from Queen Elizabeth who then reigned, to the lowest nobleman or peasant, either rode on horse back or walked. Now it is rare sight to see a man or woman either, on horseback.

Ten was first used in England in 1666. But, our fair readers will exclaim, how could they get along without that? for the long period of more than six hundred years before—most probably better than they do now with it—more healthy and robust—less nervous and ate more meat.

Potatoes were first introduced into Ireland as an article of diet in 1565, and soon after into England.

With what profound astonishment would the good people of those days look upon our rail road cars and steam boats, by which space is almost annihilated, and cities, once three months ride, or sail apart, are brought within some eight or ten days, or less. But we forbear. We might go on almost *ad infinitum*. These are but a few of the great change that have come over the face of things within a few years.

What changes may we expect when another five hundred years shall have rolled along? We wonder how folks lived as they did five hundred years ago, without our present conveniences, comforts and improvements, and those that come after us, probably, five hundred years hence, will wonder equally as much at how we got along in our state of semi-barbarism. Wars may possibly cease by that time, and then the good people of that happy period may look with as much wonder upon our canons, swords, and bayonets, if any should remain, and not be "beaten into plough shares and pruning hooks," as we do now at the armor worn in battle in the days of Edward III, five hundred years ago, and which is preserved, as a curiosity in the Tower of London and in some of our museums.

Dover Gazette.

SELFISHNESS.—Selfishness has no soul. It is a heart of stone encased in iron. Selfishness cannot see the miseries of the world—it cannot feel the pangs of thirst and hunger. Who will fight manfully against a selfish disposition? It grows gradually, and when nurtured increases rapidly day by day. Prosperity and good luck feed the passion. Silver and gold make it laugh outright. Who has not seen the eyes of the selfish water at depressed trade? Who has not seen him leap for joy at the rise of flour, while the poor were starving about him? Selfishness is a passion of hell, and good men should labor to keep it there.

Gen. Taylor, it is said, will visit New York this winter.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—The transmission of the President's message over the telegraphic wires to Louisville, Kentucky, and Vincennes, Indiana, was accomplished during Tuesday night occupying about twelve hours' incessant labor on the part of the operators engaged in it.

Messrs. Reed and Lindsay, two of the most experienced operators attached to the Western office in this city, undertook the task of transmitting the document to Pittsburgh and relieving each other every hour or so, that they succeeded in dispatching it without any difficulty, but two or three interruptions occurring.

At one time Mr. Lindsay having been writing for a long time without receiving any interruption from the Pittsburg terminus, began to suspect something was wrong, and accordingly put the query, "Are you asleep?" The instant reply was "go ahead."

During the transmission of the first part of the document, the wires were in connection all the way to Cincinnati, but interruptions occurring from the way offices beyond Pittsburg, the line was disconnected, and balance of the message had to be re-written at Pittsburg for Cincinnati, Louisville and Vincennes. The message was furnished to the papers at the two former cities, and mailed at Vincennes for the St. Louis papers.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The following incident is narrated of Gen. Taylor by Mr. Reid:—"Calling on the commanding general soon after our recovery, to ascertain the chances of restoration, he remarked, after some pleasant conversation, that he was perfectly delighted with letters, and that much of his time was occupied in making replies. 'And, sir,' said Gen. Taylor, smiling as he handed us two letters, 'to show you the diversity of subjects that I am called upon to respond to, you may look at those.' One of the letters was from a boy, 14 years of age, giving a short history of himself and family, and who desired to enlist in the service, and had written to the General to ask his advice on the subject! The other was from an Irish woman, who wanted to know if her son Mike was killed as she had not heard from him since the late battles! We feel certain that such letters would not have received attention at Washington, but both were answered by the general carrying out the maxim that *nothing is beneath the attention of a great man*; and we left him, impressed with the great goodness of his heart."

It seems to us—and in this we judge from facts every where presented for observation, that man owes to himself, his fellows, his country, and his God, no duty that is more sacred than that of examining, with great care, the institutions, the measures, the policy, and the character of the government under which he lives. And never was there a more pernicious folly than that which has rendered it the custom, in some parts of the country, to deprive a certain class of mankind of the right to express their opinions in relation to those measures of Government which affect the interest of all alike. The Lawyer, whom we call upon to defend our liberty, our rights, and our lives—the Physician, to whose care we confidently resign ourselves in sickness—the private Christian, who feels it to be his duty to devote his best powers to the service of God—all these, by permission of that custom which is binding as law, are allowed to take part in the political concerns of the State, and of the Nation. But there is one profession, the members of which are not allowed to concern themselves with these matters—The Clergyman, for reasons which we have little or no acquaintance with, is not permitted to express an opinion upon any subject of the kind, unless upon the expense of his claims upon the respect of his fellow-men. Why is it so? By what right, human or divine, is he cut off from the privilege of expressing the convictions of his mind, his preferences, his honest opinions, while all others are allowed to talk, like fools or men of sense, as may suit their convenience, or their whims? Has the clergyman no natural right to speak out when he finds either his own interests, his family, or those of his country, in jeopardy? Must he, of necessity, be made a mummy in black, or have a bandage over his eyes, to prevent his seeing the evils around him? Must he be hood-winked and gagged, and led through life, like an animal for a show? We protest against a custom so unjust. This act of outrageous folly has been committed in consequence of the prevalence of two errors, which originated with two classes of men, who are the antipodes of each other. It has been the folly of one class to attach a sort of划分 importance to the clerical profession, which has made them—not men, but to their idols supporters, a sort of demi-god. With such persons, for a minister to be useful in any other calling, is next to the unpardonable sin. He is, they seem to think, to be set apart from his fellow-men—and praised, and smiled upon, and supported in ease and affluence; that the world may be saved by *clean hands* from the mortal offence of not taking care of—the man to whom they have committed the keeping of their spiritual interests! The people—mean religious people—had gone thus far, when those who entertained little or no regard for religion of any kind, and who began to be suspicious that all was not right, arose in their strength, and to all intents and purposes *disinherited* the whole fraternity of priests, and cut them off from all share in the labor of securing the blessings of practical freedom. In the State of New York, it has been the case—we believe it is not now—that a clergyman was not allowed to hold any office of honor or profit, and in this State it has been too much the custom to deny to that class of men an exercise of any vocation but that of making and delivering sermons, and offering up prayers for the good of mankind. This we regard as an evil. For such a custom renders it so powerful, yet so soft that it is delightful to

itself as a *delict class of men* and as being

From the Argus.

MESSRS. BIRKROTS.—The recent Proclamation of our Chief Magistrate for a day of thanksgiving and praise, is deservedly regarded by the great mass of our population, as a pre-eminently good one, and well deserving the respectful consideration of all. Yet we find that a few of our political prints, instead of encouraging a spirit of prayer and praise, as their high vocation requires them to do, chose rather to indulge in a spirit of malignity, and to insult the Governor and their own congregations, by refusing to read

out of worldly concerns so entirely as not to have any interest in them. For our own part, we should prefer to have it understood that all clergymen are but men,—some of them poor at that, we admit,—and have as good a right to say a word, now and then, in support of sound political principles, as any other persons.

But, we deny that ministers have a right to intrude themselves behind the sanctity of the pulpit, and then preach against the Government, and its measures, or the party of which,

perhaps, many of his hearers are warm supporters, with no opportunity of speaking in self-defense. It denotes an unmanly, cowardly spirit; and a clergyman that will so forget himself and his calling, as to leave the subject of religion discourse, and indulge in low invectives against his country, or its rulers, and take sides with the enemy,—while he manifests a similar spirit is more dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people, than a deserter, or even the deserter that were executed not long since for deserting the American army, and joining the army of the Mexicans.

A preacher has a right to speak out against wrong and oppression, and in favor of the rights of man, and urge the importance of *honest* and correct opinions in the political, as well as the religious world, and to this no one would object; but neither he, nor any one else has a moral right to devote the time set apart for public and religious worship, in making political harangues, or indulging in abusive tirades against all who may happen to differ from him in opinion. It is a perversion of the proper object of the Christian ministry, which is to impart moral and religious instruction, and prepare the mind for devout worship; and instead of elevating the mind, and promoting a spirit of peace and harmony, it is lowering in its influence, and engenders in the minds of the people a spirit of contention and strife.

We believe it to be the duty of the minister, as well as others, to acquaint himself with the political interests of the country, and at proper times, use all the influence he can command in favor of such measures as he honestly believes will best subserve those interests. But the subject should never be permitted to intrude itself into meetings designed solely for the inculcation of great moral and religious truths, and for the worship of the most High. This worship should be considered of greater moment than all things else, for it is designed to make men better, more and more like God and his Son, to prepare them for *religious life*, and *Christian progress*, to love God more and each other, and then, the moral sentiments in the ascendency, will not only be safe Christians but safe politicians, and the best interest of the nation, as well as the individual, will be consulted.

A Unitarian correspondent of the Boston Post asserts that a large portion of the Unitarian clergy are opposed to the Mexican war, and that both the Unitarian press and pulpit denounce it in terms of unmeasured bitterness. This clerical opposition, he believes, does not arise from a religious conviction of wrong perpetrated against Mexico, but from political considerations affecting this case alone. We are very sorry the Unitarian clergy have given just cause for the above accusation, for we had formed a high opinion of them as men of high character and religious sentiments. They have been somewhat noted for their noncommittalism on religious sentiments, and we think it would be for their credit to be a little more *noncommittal* in their sympathies with the Mexicans. The following extract is too good to be lost.

"The folly and absurdity of this political proceeding would be less intolerable, if only indulged in by men, by clergymen sufficiently advanced in life to entitle them to a fair measure of consideration—men of extensive education and practical good sense; but when one indulges to listen for a half or a whole hour to mere boys, fresh from the Cambridge Divinity School, on a grave political question, involving a series of great principles, admitted difficult of solution even by the most practical statesmen, the exhibition becomes disgusting, as well as intolerable. And this is the *peculiar* feature in this new species of Christianity! These are the raw recruits for the whig campaign of '48, however ignorant in terms of unmeasured bitterness. This clerical opposition, he believes, does not arise from a religious conviction of wrong perpetrated against Mexico, but from political considerations affecting this case alone. We are very sorry the Unitarian clergy have given just cause for the above accusation, for we had formed a high opinion of them as men of high character and religious sentiments. They have been somewhat noted for their noncommittalism on religious sentiments, and we think it would be for their credit to be a little more *noncommittal* in their sympathies with the Mexicans. The following extract is too good to be lost.

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CONGRESS.

In the Senate Wednesday, Mr. Dix of New York, presented a series of Resolutions from the State of New York, in favor of Mr. Whitney's project of a Railroad to the Pacific.

Mr. Dickinson of New York, also presented resolutions from his State in favor of equal laws: paper postage.

On motion it was ordered that the usual committee be chosen by the Senate on Monday.

Mr. Hinnegan of Indiana, introduced a bill for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones.

It was passed immediately, and sent to the House.

In the House, Nathan Sergeant was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Horner, Doorkeeper. This makes the federal organization of the House entire.

TUESDAY, Dec. 9.—In the Senate, various petitions were presented.

Mr. Giles, of Conn., announced the decease of the late senator Mr. Huntington, in a most eloquent and appropriate speech.

A series of resolutions, as usual on such occasions, was adopted.

The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

The House, previous to its close yesterday, proceeded to elect a Postmaster. Whole number of votes 221. L. C. McCormick had 110; Mr. Johnson, the present Postmaster, received 111, and was declared re-elected.

Mr. Collamer offered a resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee to supervise the expenditures of money appropriated for the purchase of books for the Library, pending which the House adjourned. To day a resolution was passed, appointing several chaplains from different denominations to attend to the religious services of the session.

A debate sprung up in the House on motion to appoint two Committees on Commerce, one on Domestic Commerce, the other on Foreign.

A committee on Domestic Commerce was strenuously opposed as tending to Federalism and Centralization.

The motion was finally withdrawn.

These proceedings we gather from the Express of the Boston Daily Times.

Congress having adjourned from Thursday to Monday, we have nothing of great interest from Washington. The N. Y. Herald writer says the democratic caucus "agreed on Gen. Cass as chairman of the military committee of the senate, and Benton, Jeff. Davis and Dix for members; Foreign Relations, Mr. Sevier; Judiciary, Gen. Ashby; Public Lands, Mr. Bruce, Territories, Mr. Douglass; Finance, Mr. Atherton, chairman. Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Hunter also on the committee. The other committees are pretty much the same as last year."

MEXICO.—Judge Breckinridge concludes a letter on our relations with Mexico in this language:

"If we establish a seaport at San Francisco and Monterey, ought to have land for a town to stand on, and we must have some back country, and this would necessarily lead to the occupation of the valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, which rivers unite to form the bay."

Here is a territory as large, at least, as the six New England states. The acquisition of those ports, and necessary trammings, would be for the benefit of northern shipping, commerce and whaling. I go further, and say, without hesitation, that the acquisition of the whole of Mexico would open an immense field to the *free labor* of the north and the south, but especially to the former: it would open a vast market for our manufactures, stimulate commerce and enterprise, and increase the quantity of the precious metals. The trade of the Rio Grande alone, and the northern Mexican States would be felt throughout the great valley of the Mississippi, equal in surface to China, and likely to contain twenty millions in less than twenty years."

MEXICO.—Col. Winkoop, of the first Company, regiment, had been appointed civil governor of Jalappa, and his first orders were issued on the 8th of November. He encourages the merchants to reopen their stores and promises them protection, but prohibits the sale of ardent spirits by retail. The property of the Mexican authorities is made responsible for all offences made by the population. The Mexican civil and judicial authorities continue in the exercise of their functions, and all disputes among the people are to be settled by them.

RECEPTION OF GEN. TAYLOR. All the arrangements for his reception in New Orleans passed off well on the 3d. In the evening he visited the theatre. On the 4th the presentation of the sword voted by the Legislature of Louisiana took place. It was an interesting ceremony. The sword was presented by Gov. Johnson, in a long, eloquent and enthusiastic speech. Gen. Taylor made a short and appropriate reply.

On the morning of the 5th he left in steamer for Memphis.

When he landed the Mayor invited him to become the guest of the city. General Taylor briefly and appropriately replied. He then proceeded to the Cathedral. Bishop Blane appropriately addressed him; old Rough and Ready made an eloquent reply. The St. Charles was brilliantly illuminated in the evening. In front of the gentleman's parlor was a transparency of General Taylor, in the old brown coat, with the motto, "Little more grape, Captain Bragg."

THE HEART.—Truly not with the human heart. It contains a thousand delicate strings; if you break one of which it is not in the power of man to restore it again. If you are loved and cherished, be not indistinct. If you cannot repay that love, treat it not with contempt. There are thousands repining in sorrow and solitude; that a word or a look might have saved from sorrow, and made happy.

COL. FREMONT'S TRIAL. On Wednesday Capt. Stockton read a long remonstrance against the decision of the court, insisting that his own conduct was indirectly under consideration and judgment, and that, if he testified at all, he should be allowed to tell the whole story, and in his own way. The court yielded and Captain Stockton went on with his narrative, not only that he was authorized to do all he had done and caused to be done in California, but that his authority was distinctly recognized by General Kearny. His narrative was not completed when the court adjourned, but was continued through Thursday.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The reception of the gallant old soldier at New Orleans on the 3rd was a gallant affair. He was brought up from the barracks on a steamer, landed at the first municipality wharf, and was escorted through the city by an immense procession amidst the display of flags, and the firing of cannon. The old white horse was there. The corporation dinner was served at the St. Charles Hotel, which was brilliantly illuminated, and first works were let off in the Place d'Armes and Lafayette square. "So should desert in arms be crowned."

ACTION OF WHITE LEAD WITH OIL.—Every one may have noticed that pain in which white lead is mixed, after it has been applied a while, cracks, and scales off. This is explained by the fact that exerts a chemical action on oil in consequence of which the oil, when in combination with the lead continues to harden, until at last under the various changes of the atmosphere, it becomes brittle, breaks into scales, and effervesces off. On account of this action, it is thought that no white lead should be used in the "priming" coat, in painting buildings or articles which are not designed to be white. Black paint is more durable than white. This may have noticed where as on guide-boards, &c., black letters have been formed on a white ground. The black remains perfect long after the surrounding parts have muddled away, leaving the letters standing in "relief." This is explained as follows:—The black paint is made chiefly of lamp black which substance is nearly pure carbon, and is known to be one of the most imperishable substances in nature—that it is not changed by the vegetable combination with which it is used as paint, in consequence of which slightest film of the compound is a most durable protection against the destructive influences of the weather.

White lead will not scale off, unless varnish has been mixed with it, or the ground on which it is put, is either suffused grease or rosin; as is often the case with pine wood.

A preventative for white lead paint turning yellow in dark situations would be a fortune to the discoverer.

THE gaily trimmed sprouts, so much in favor a few years ago, have been revived in England, where they are found to be useful in conferring a smart and gay appearance to a morning dress of the plainest material. The materials most preferred are silks of various shades and patterns. They are elegantly trimmed with the newly introduced fancy groups, with ruches of silk or ribbon, in well assorted colors, or with black or white lace.

MARRIAGES.—Agriculture, says Socrates, is an employment the most worthy the application of man the most ancient and the most suitable to his nature; it is the common nurse of all persons, in every age and condition of life; it is a source of health, strength, plenty and riches, and of a thousand sober pleasures. It is the mistress and school of sobriety, temperance, justness, religion, and in short of all virtue, civil and military.

ALL the democratic members from Mississippi all on hand, the whigs could not have chosen a Speaker, and the democrats united might have succeeded in reorganizing the house.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom. He that thinks himself the happiest man is really so; but he that thinks himself wisest is generally the greatest fool.

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE NOT DANGEROUS.—Thomas Campbell once truly said that, if we were to compare the value of much with that of little learning, there is no concession in favor of the much that we would not willingly make.

But in comparing small acquisitions with none at all, it appears equally absurd to consider a little learning valueless, or even dangerous; but some will have it, as to talk of a little wealth or health, or cheerfulness, or a little of any other blessing under heaven, being worthless or dangerous. To adjure any degree of information, because we cannot grasp the whole circle of sciences, or sound the depths of erudition, appears about as sensible as if we were to shut our windows because they are too narrow, or because the glass has not the magnifying power of a telescope. For the smallest quantity of knowledge that a man can acquire, he is bound to be contentedly thankful provided that his fate slants him out from the power of acquiring a larger portion; but whilst the possibility of further advancement remains, let him be as proudly discontented as he pleases with his little learning.

At the annual meeting of the Baptist Church in Paris held at the Meeting-house on Paris Hill on Saturday, the 13th of Dec., 1847, the following resolution was passed unanimously, and voted to be published in the Oxford Democrat.

THE HEART.—Truly not with the human heart. It contains a thousand delicate strings; if you break one of which it is not in the power of man to restore it again. If you are loved and cherished, be not indistinct. If you cannot repay that love, treat it not with contempt. There are thousands repining in sorrow and solitude; that a word or a look might have saved from sorrow, and made happy.

ALFRED ANDREWES, Moderator.

SPOTTING OF BLOOD.—It should be remembered, when the stream of life is encumbered with morbid humors, that its volume or quantity is increased, the blood-vessels are filled to overflowing, hence a rupture of those which terminate in the lungs, spotting of blood, consumption, and other dreadful complaints. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to put an immediate stop to spotting of blood; because they take out of the circulation those useless and corrupt humors which are the cause not only of the bursting of blood-vessels, but also of every malady incident to man. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills taken at night on going to bed, will in all cases give immediate relief, and if repeated a few times, will most assuredly restore the body to a state of much health.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The genuine is made by the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine, by CHARLES H. CROCKER, Paris Hill; CHARLES DURELL, Oxford; J. H. WARDWELL, W. H. WOODWARD, BOSTON; J. C. COOPER, Litchfield; Hiram Himes, Hartford; C. H. BESSE, Woodstock; J. Howe, New Haven.

TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE, DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.

This celebrated and infallible remedy for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Liver Complaint, was discovered some six or seven years ago, in the city of Philadelphia, the residence of one of the most distinguished physicians that ever lived. Since that time it has, by its own merits, been rapidly, surely, and safely working its way through the opposition of quacks and counterfeits; until, by its true value and intrinsic excellence, it has gained for itself a most enviable popularity, and established itself in the confidence of an intelligent and enlightened public from one end of the continent to the other.

The testimony of thousands who have been relieved and cured by this valuable article, will show that it stands unrivaled—at the head of all other medicines for the cure of diseases for which it is recommended. The genuine Dr. Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry is now sold by duly appointed agents, and all respectable dealers in medicine, in all large cities and all important towns throughout the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces.

None genuine, unless signed L. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and ANSEL FERGUSON, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

THE following persons of the highest reputation are a few more that have added their valuable testimony of the wonderful virtues of BROWN'S SAPARAFILLA AND TOMATO BITTERS:

John Wilcox of New Bedford, erred of a dreadful humor of three years' standing, after taking all other preparations in vain; likewise his sister has used it with the happiest results for the same purpose.

George Bills, Esq., of New Bedford, has used it for general debility, loss of appetite, &c.; by the use of two bottles.

Miss S. J. Smith of Charlestown, was cured of a malignant tumor in her breast, by using it twice a week.

Mrs. E. Williams has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia by using two bottles.

Benjamin Whitney of Lynn, cured of indigestion and dyspepsia by using two bottles.

In fact, the article needs no praise. It will always speak for itself; one trial is sufficient to satisfy any one of its superior merits over all other purifiers or alternatives.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and ANSEL FERGUSON, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

MARRIAGES.

In Albany by James M. Edwards, Esq., Mr. Isaac Combs of Albany to Miss Emma Fobell of New York; in North Bridgton, Mr. George Farnsworth to Miss Cordelia C. Frye.

DEATHS.

In Norway 5th inst., Mr. John Parsons, aged 82. The deceased came into what is now the town of Norway 61 years ago last June, and was the first who fell a tree in that town. He has left a large and respectable posterity.

In Norway, Vt., on the 21st of November, 1847, James L. Lovell, of Austin, Me., Passed Miltary, U. S. A., aged 27 years.

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